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Communications from all parts of the Pacific will always be very acceptable.
Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription dues for these papers by Postal Money Order.

BY AUTHORITY.



In conformity with Section 284 of the Civil Code, notice is hereby given that the fisheries of the Government Kai or sea of Hilo Bay or Harbor otherwise known as the Bay of Waialea, on the island of Hawaii, shall henceforth be considered taboo during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April and May, for the protection of the said fisheries.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 22, 1884. Jy29-w3t

LIST OF LICENSES

Expiring in the Month of August,
1884.

RETAIL--OAHU.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 2 Ah Soon, Waiakani, Koolapoko | Honolulu |
| 2 Ah Sum, Pawaia | " |
| 2 Ying Kue, Pawaia | " |
| 2 F Horn, Hotel street | " |
| 2 W H Place, Matukia street | " |
| 2 Hanala, Kikihale | " |
| 2 Wo Sing, Nuanu street | " |
| 2 A F Cooke, Queen street | " |
| 2 H Lange, Queen street | " |
| 2 Poy Kee, Nuanu street | " |
| 2 Moses Mahelona, Waiakani street | " |
| 2 Pau Hing & Co., Hotel street | " |
| 2 Kwong On Tai & Co., Hotel street | " |
| 2 H Reimenschneider, Kaahumanu street | " |
| 2 W E Foster, Fort street | " |
| 2 Cha Wing & Co., Nuanu street | " |
| 2 J H Bruns, Jr., cor Bethel & King street | " |
| 2 Lam Goo, Maema | " |
| 2 A W Pierce & Co., Queen street | " |
| 2 Yick Shung Lung & Co., Maunakea street | " |
| 2 Lee Wo Yick Kee & Co., Hotel street | " |
| 2 Hollister & Co., cor Fort & Merchant sts | " |

MAUI

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 Chok Wai, Olowalu | |
| 2 Quong Fong, Pala, Makawao | |
| 2 C A Hons, Waihee | |
| 2 Amara, Waiakani, Molokai | |
| 2 Chun Lo, Lahaina | |
| 2 C Asing, Haiku | |
| 2 J Grunwald, Makalae, Hana | |
| 2 Wing Tai, Waipaho | |
| 2 Tong Mok, Kula | |
| 2 Ahuli, Kaupo | |

HAWAII.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8 S G Wilder & Co., Mahukona | |
| 8 Wilder & Co., Kawaihae | |
| 8 C Afong, Pepeekeo, Hilo | |
| 12 Atai, Hilo | |
| 12 Kwong Cheong & Co., Pukehau North Kohala | |
| 12 Kwong Cheong Leong, Lamphoehoe | |
| 16 Akui, Napoona, Kau | |
| 16 Wing Shiu Kee, Punahoa, Kau | |
| 21 Hong Sing Kwe, Maunali, Hilo | |
| 24 Akau, Kona | |
| 24 Kung Fook Lung, Huanu, Hilo | |
| 24 Jas White, Halaia, North Kohala | |

KAUAI.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 5 Chong Wo Kee, Hanalei | |
| 17 Chon Young Kwai, Elele | |

VICTUALING.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 7 Alima, Wailuku, Maui | |
| 7 S Sun Loy & Co., Pala, Makawao | |
| 16 Chas Kala, Kona, Kauai | |
| 25 Yee Sun & Co., Punahoa, Hilo | |
| 25 Adele De Jean, Hotel street | |
| 27 Ak Wai, Kipahulu, Hana | |
| 29 Ben Yan, Waiakani, Kauai | |

BUTCHER.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Geo Gray, Hotel street, Honolulu | |
| 1 Pu, Honolulu, North Kohala | |
| 5 G W C Jones, Kau | |
| 11 Hana Plantation, Hana | |
| 11 Kekahauna, Hana | |
| 15 J D Paris, Jr., Kaunaloa | |
| 25 Mrs Nanite P Brewer, Koolapoko | |
| 25 H N Greenwell, Kona | |
| 23 J Walawala, Kawaihae | |

WHOLESALE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 10 Hollister & Co., Nuanu street | |
| 25 A W Pierce, Queen street | |

DEALERS SPIRIT.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2 Macfarlane & Co., Kaahumanu street | |
|--------------------------------------|--|

BILLIARD.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 6 L K Kaunali, Kona, Kauai | |
| 9 P Launa, Hilo | |
| 14 Ahuli & Kapa, Wailuku | |

BOAT.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 24 Keluke, Honolulu | |
|---------------------|--|

SALMON.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 J W Kualaku, Fish Market | |
|----------------------------|--|

LAPPAI.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 Daniel Napela, Molokai | |
|--------------------------|--|

CAKE PEDDLING.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 21 Chung Yat, Kingdom | |
| 24 Ahol, Kingdom | |
| 29 Wo Kana, Kingdom | |

DRUG.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 28 Hollister & Co., cor Fort and Merchant streets | |
|---|--|

PEDDLING.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 31 Idela Fuente, Kingdom | |
|--------------------------|--|

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Conversion.

PART II.

Above the crowd the lurid boy now stands.
The torch of virtue in his freckled hands:
The Missionary's pet, he strives to please,
And wears his white robe with distressful ease.
The turning up of eyes, the cringe of knee,
And all the small school of hypocrisy
He gathers in. The pious crowd declare
They have their convert, soul and heart and hair.
Because, the legend goes, that red-haired boys
Are given to naughty, sensual, lawless joys,
And that the Devil, clever, crafty sprite,
When casting hooks for human souls at night
Will bait his lure with girls of tresses red;
So runs the story; so the tale is said.

First in the ranks with cheerful life and drum
Behold advance the genial Mr. Thrum.
With earnest grip, and overflowing joy
He grabs the shoulder of the lurid boy.
With gentle ease, regretful of the task,
He seeks the lurid convert's whiskey flask
And whining says: "Our ranks, dear convert
know,
Behind the door imbibe the half-jacks flow.

In dingy closets, where our garments hang,
We keep our little rum and gin shebang.
And when we're dry we drink without offense
And never shock the highly moral sense
Of those who sit with us in Fort Street pews."

"Quite right," he said, "I thank you for the news,
I know that in these lands I'll make my mark,
Blest is the sinner who sins in the dark."

Oh, ye who walk the straight and narrow path
And still avoid the Saviour's awful wrath:
Behold this boy, this blazing son of sin,
On holy pastures plunging boldly in--
Subdued the lecherous eye, and tame the tone
Which once called every fleshly song its own.
That boisterous boy, who oft in shameful dens
Called for the wine and set 'em up again,
Is now attuned to chants of Jesus--shame!
Personified hypocrisy, behold thy name!

Oh, lurid head! Oh, foolish, foolish youth!
Go study manliness and practice truth.
You sell your conscience for a loaf of bread
And turn to grey that scarletina head.
Your brethren of the quill, whom you assailed
With ribald jest and small malignant rail,
Might still forgive you if you be a man,
And rise above the sour, ill-natured clan,
Fight for the truth, forbear the vicious slur,
Stand forth a gentleman, and not a cur.

The Cholera.

THE New York Times has a special from Marseilles on the cholera, dated July 30th. It says: "Of the total number of deaths in France from cholera this year, probably the great majority died inside of nine hours after they were seized with illness. Some have not died until after being sick a day or more, but the majority of the cases were settled one way or the other within eight or ten hours. At the start there is diarrhoea and vomiting. This usually lasts but a short time. Then follow cramps and icy chills, and this stage has commonly been reached by the time the patient has arrived at the hospital. If circulation can then be restored and kept up by the use of ten to fifteen grains of acetate of ammonia, the same quantity of alcohol, and by violent rubbing, there is some chance of recovery, though the chance is slight. But if circulation cannot be kept up death is certain. In the last stages some persons are delirious, while others enter into a comatose condition; but the latter part of the disease is generally a frightful thing to behold. It is simply hellish torture. The total deaths in France to date are about 2,300."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1, 1884.

The cholera is still to the fore in conversation and the newspapers.

The Secretary of State has received from Consul Mason a long report on the cholera epidemic now prevailing at Toulon and Marseilles. The Consul says in part: Both Marseilles and Toulon suffered terribly in the cholera epidemic of '65. During the nineteen years that have elapsed since then Marseilles has been in several important respects rebuilt. Her pavements, her sewerage system, her water supply, and the method of cleaning the streets, inspecting and regulating the markets, her quarantine regulations and hospital facilities, all are probably unsurpassed in excellence by those of any European or American city. The old quarters of the city, ancient Marseilles, which was scourged so sharply by the plague in former centuries, has been pierced with broad avenues. Streams of pure water flow down the gutters. The narrower streets and alleys and the pavements of the principal thoroughfares are washed and swept with such care and frequency as leaves nothing to be desired. As there is no tide to maintain a circulation of sea water through the inclosed ports the inevitable result is that the latter grow foul and pestilent. The same conditions, unmitigated by equally vigorous sanitary measures, prevail at Toulon, and it is thought it was the dredging of the disused dock there during the months of April and May which developed the seeds of the present epidemic. In spite of this a number of deaths have occurred in the cleanest and handsomest portions of Marseilles. The attack of the cholera has been this year far more vigorous and fatal than the great epidemic nineteen years ago, and all indications point to a summer of gloom and suffering for the people of Toulon and Marseilles. All that energy and liberality could perform, all that sanitary science could suggest, has been done, but the pestilence is here, and defies restraint. The present situation may be summarized as follows: The epidemic which now prevails at Marseilles and Toulon is Asiatic cholera, imported, beyond all reasonable doubt, from Saigon, China, by the French transport Sarthe to the port of Toulon. At first the disease was the type medically classified as "benign," but its malignity has since increased by its further diffusion and development under the influence of continued hot weather. In compliance with instructions from the department, this Consulate has ascertained from efficient sources that no emigrants have recently left either Toulon or Marseilles by sea for the United States. It should be added, however, that few emigrants for American ports ever embark here, as the steamers leaving Marseilles usually touch at one or more Mediterranean stations before leaving their final point of departure, and emigrants usually go by rail to this ultimate port of departure to embark for the United States. It is therefore suggested that all vessels bringing emigrants or baggage to the United States from Bordeaux, Havre, Laroche, or any other French port not yet declared infected should be subjected, upon their arrival, to the most careful sanitary regulations. Clean bills of health have been refused at this Consulate to all vessels clearing for ports in the United States since the 25th of June, and none such will be granted until Marseilles is officially declared free from contagion.

The lower classes dislike and oppose the physicians because they have got the notion that the physicians have been ordered to help the cholera along, in order to get rid of the surplus population. There is a marked decrease in the number of cholera cases throughout the district. The Municipal Council has resolved to erect a tablet to commemorate the noble sacrifice of the doctors and Sisters of Charity who were victims of the epidemic. Dr. Petras, who died recently will have a street named after him. There

have been seven deaths from cholera in department Ardeche, Marseilles.

The port of Puelva, in Spain, has been declared infected with cholera. The ports between Cadiz and Ayamonte, both inclusive, are suspected of being infected.

At Marseilles it was reported that there had been four deaths from cholera since noon, and two deaths at Toulon same day. No serious cases are in the hospitals there, and the fears that the epidemic would break out again are subsiding.

Six thousand persons are detained in various lazarettos on the frontier and along the coast of Italy.

It seems likely that the Australian federation will soon become an active question of British politics. In London a meeting to consider the subject in the interest of federation was held yesterday, and it proved a meeting of much importance. Forster, Lord Rosebery, W. H. Smith, and various others, including members of Parliament, made speeches to an Imperial Parliament for the Colonies in the near future. A resolution was passed declaring that federation was indispensable to prevent disintegration. The New Guinea question was the real cause that produced the meeting, and this will doubtless serve to keep the attention of the Government fixed on this question. Lord Rosebery took a leading part in the meeting, and the fact that he has so often played the part of a forerunner to Gladstone leads to the supposition that this meeting foreshadows a new feature of the Liberal policy.

A dispatch from Foochow to the London Times states that there is great tension in the excitement in that city among foreigners and citizens. The French men-of-war of the port are under steam and cleared for action. High authority in Foochow, however, declares that peace will certainly be maintained.

Advices from Shanghai state that Pate-noire is pressing the Viceroy of Nankin to obtain from Peking the confirmation of special commercial rights of France with the southern provinces. The French Minister offers to withdraw the indemnity claims if privileges for the French are extended.

Minister gave audience yesterday to Li Tong Pao, Chinese Minister, who requested an extension of time for China to reply to France beyond August 1st. Ferry refused to accede to the request.

The Bartholdia Statue of Liberty, enlivening the world, has been formally presented by President Ferry to the United States, and will shortly be packed for shipment to New York harbor.

The details of the construction are curious. Something light was wanted for transport to the other side of the globe, and something strong as well, to enable the statue to resist the wear and tear of the elements, for at Bedloe it will stand in a very exposed place. It was decided therefore to make it of plates of very thin copper--only an eighth of an inch thick--forming an inner and outer skin about a foot apart, and to fill the space between them with sand, especially toward the base, so as to give the statue the requisite solidity. The colossal statues of the past were either of solid metal or were filled up with masonry or woodwork. It was impossible to adopt that plan in the present instance; the cost of the metal would have been too great, and the difficulty of transporting insuperable. As it is, the small plates can be easily unriveted, packed on board ship, and riveted together again when they reach their destination. The sand can as easily be poured in or drawn off for repairs for any particular part. The two skins are to be kept in their places by a gigantic skeleton framework in iron, running four-square from the basement to the very crown of the head, exactly like the framework of a lift, and meant to serve that additional purpose when the statue reaches its destination. This solid iron frame is to be carried up into the extended arm, which has all along presented a mechanical problem of peculiar difficulty, its leverage with the weight of

the torch being very great indeed. The framework, therefore, runs down almost to the center of the body and well below the center of gravity. Some people--and among them Mr. Story, the great American sculptor--think the statue will never stand, and that the winds and waves will play havoc with it. It is not solid enough, and never can be with its epidermis of mere copper and sand. If it could not be in solid metal like the older works, it might have been in masonry or wood covered with copper plates. But this is a question for engineers rather than artists, and the engineers are quite convinced that "Liberty" will resist the Atlantic storms.

The New York Times prints a page article giving the inside history of the Union Pacific Railroad. It tells the story of Dillon's resignation of how Edmunds put a check on rascally legislation last Spring, and put Mr. Adam's in Dillon's place. The article concludes as follows: "The Union Pacific now owes the Government \$33,530,512 subsidy bonds, on which the interest unpaid amounts to \$19,054,489 and is increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year. This becomes due in twelve years. It has \$27,299,000 first mortgage bonds and enough others to bring the bonded debt up to \$117,487,492, with \$61,000,000 stock, a total lien of nearly \$232,000,000, a sum sufficient to build the whole road three times and to spare.

"The road is almost bankrupt. Paralyzed by other lines to Ogden with three completed transcontinental lines, it is hardly able to earn its bonded charges. Weighted with illegal debts it is staggering to insolvency. The earnings are falling away, trains are being taken off and its country is being invaded by rival lines. Rates of fare and freight are falling. It is competing with roads having one-third its debt. The Union Pacific has seen its best days. Having robbed it of its blood, Gould now seems ready at last to throw aside the wreck, provided he can escape the penalties provided by law. His stock and bonds have been largely disposed of to others. They must suffer from the shrinkage, which has reduced stock to one-third of its former value."

The Missouri-Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco Railway officials received a notification on the 30th ult. that the Atlantic and Pacific has notified the Transcontinental Association of its purpose to withdraw from that association ninety days from the 18th inst. No reason is assigned.

VERY LATEST.

By the P. M. S. S. City of Sydney, we have received the following very latest news from the Coast:

Dr. W. H. Miller fatally shot his step-mother at Waterboro, S. C., a few days ago.

Rev. G. W. Huickie has been arrested at Cleveland, O., for seduction and bastardy.

It is reported that the crew of the schooner Julia Baker, from New York to Point-a-Pitrie, mutinied and killed the captain.

Alexander Jefferson (colored) was hanged at Brooklyn on the 1st.

Three men were hanged for arson at Scotsboro, Ala., on the 1st.

Two persons were burned to death at New York on the 1st.

The "The White Camellia," a powerful secret society in the South, is being reorganized.

Miss Freeman was married to Edward Mucklow on her death-bed at Dunmore, Pa.

The fish in Fourth Lake, Wis., are dying by tons daily from some unknown cause.

War between France and China is again said to be inevitable.

There were only two deaths from cholera at Toulon on the 1st.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor is preparing for the press new editions of his "Pleasant Ways in Science" and "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy."